KONAKOV, P.K.

Reciprocity principle in irreversible-process thermodynamics.
Inzh.-fiz. zhur. 9 no.3:369-376 S '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Institut inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta, Moskva.

KONAKOV, P.N., elektromekhanik

Improvement in the operation of the 10DM circuit. Avtom., telem. i sviaz' 4 no. 12:36 D '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Distantsiya signalizatsii i svyazi Komsomol'sk-na-Amure Dal'nevostochnoy dorogi.
(Telephone, Automatic)

BLINDER, I.D., insh.; KONAKOVA, L.P., insh.

Intercommunication system amplifiers in DSP control panels. Avtom. telem. i sviaz' 3 no.11:21-23 N '59 (MIRA 13:3)

1. Konstruktorskoye byuro Glavnogo upravleniya signalizatsii i svyazi.
(Transistor amplifiers)

KONAKOVA, N. M.: Master Med Sci (diss) -- "A comparative evaluation of the effectiveness of certain methods of treating rheumatism". Khar'kov, 1959. 12 pp (Khar'kov Med Inst), 200 copies (KL, No 15, 1959, 119)

SULIMOVSKAYA, N.A.; KONAKOVA, N.M.; PAS'KO, N.P. (Khar'kov)

Diuretic effect of cortin in the treatment of cardiac insufficiency. Vrach.delo no.9:975-976 S '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Kafedra terapii I (zaveduyushchiy - doktor med.nauk N.A. Sulimovskaya) Ukrainskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey i Vtoraya klinicheskaya bol'nitsa.
(HEART--FAILURE) (CORTIN)

SULIMOVSKAYA, N.A.; KRIVOLUTSKAYA, O.I.; KONAKOVA, K.M. (Khar'kov)

Clinical and pathophysiological characteristics of the action of corglycone in cardiac insufficiency. Kaz.med.zhur. no.5:107-108 S-O '60. (MIRA 13:11)

(HEART FAILURE)
(CARDIAC GLYCOSIDES)

KONAKOVA, N.M., Cand. Med. Sci., — (diss) "Comparative evaluation of the effectiveness of certain methods of treating rheumatism," Kharkov, 1961, 14 pp (Kharkov Medical Institute), 22 copies (KL-Supp 9-61, 190)

GOLITSIN, M.F.; KONANEROV, M.K.

Replacing metal lining of the elevator shaft with wood-lined sections. Sbor. rats. predl. vnedr. v proizv. no.2:17 '61.
(MIRA 14:7)

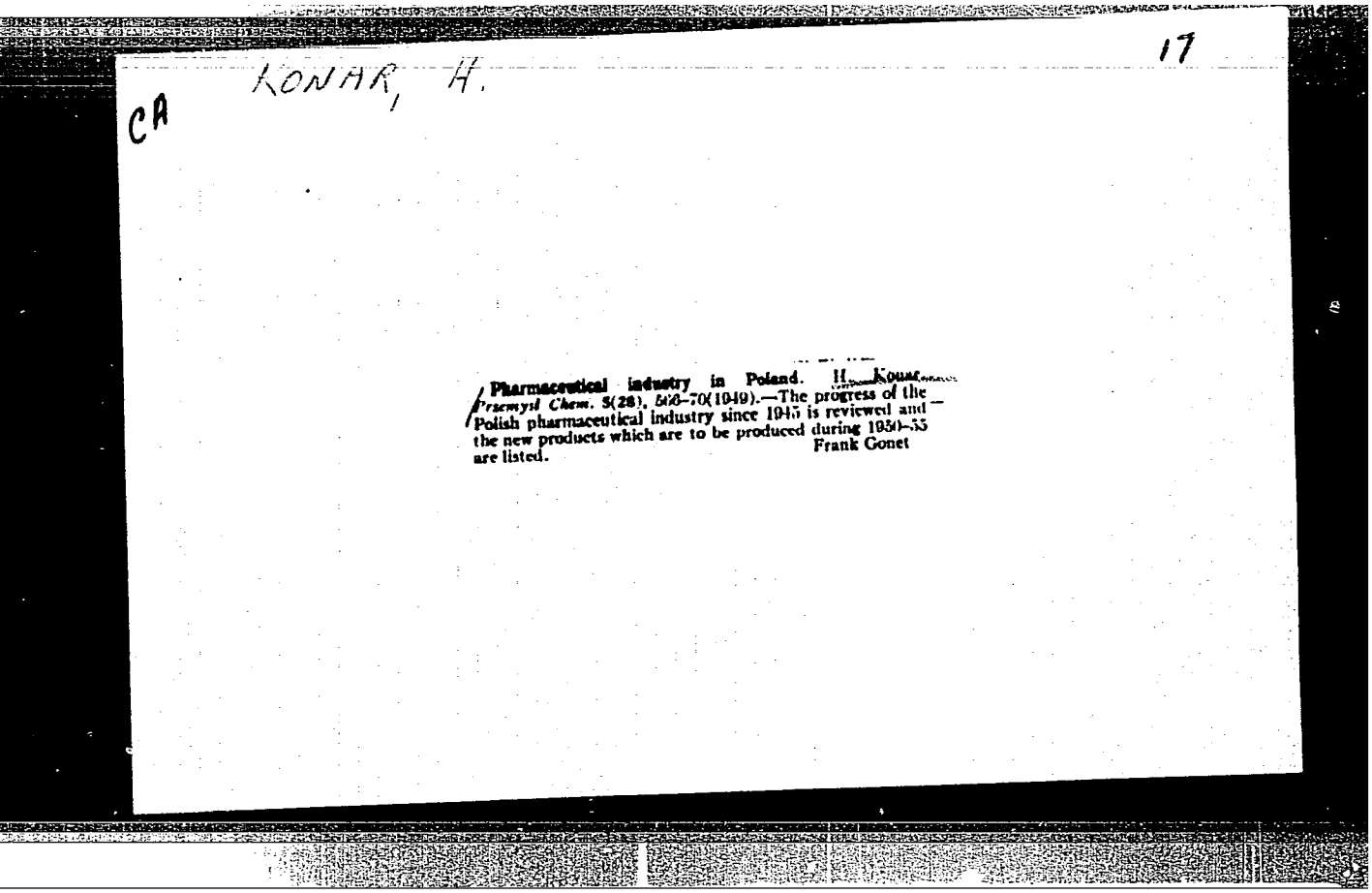
1. Nizhne-Tagil'skiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat, Vysokogorskoye rudoupravleniye.
(Elevators—Maintenance and repair)

KONANYKHIN, S.I.

Compressed Loess-type Rocks from Rudnyy Altay. Materialy po inzh. geologii, No 3, 1953, 125-126.

The physical properties of the loess are: specific weight 2.73, volumetric weight 1.85, porosity 32-38%. Sharp predominance of a powdery fraction and absence of a sandy fraction distinguish the described loess-type rocks from the stony loess of Central Asia. (RZhGeol, No 1, 1954)

SO: W-31128, 11 Jan 55



17

CA KONAR, H.

Pharmaceutical industry in Poland. H. Konar. *Przemysł Chem.* 5(28), 668–70(1949).—The progress of the Polish pharmaceutical industry since 1945 is reviewed and the new products which are to be produced during 1950–55 are listed. Frank Gonet

KIYENYA, Igor' Makarovich, kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; KONARDOVA, T.F., red.

[Switched and regulated transistor diodes; lectures on the subjects "Ionic and electronic converters" and "electronic and ionic devices" for fourth-year students specializing in "Electrification of railroad transportation and automatic control, remote control, and communications in railroad transportation"] Perekliuchaiushchie i upravliaemye poluprovodnikovye diody; lektsiia po distsiplinam "Ionnye i elektronnye preobrazovateli" i "Elektronnye i ionnye pribory" dlia studentov IV kursa spetsial'nostei "Elektrifikatsiia zheleznodorozhnogo transporta i avtomatika, telemekhanika i sviaz' na zheleznodorozhnom transporte." Moskva, Vses. zaochnyi in-t inzhenerov zhel-dor. transp., 1964. 16 p. (MIRA 18:9)

LEPAYEV, D.A.; SHTEKHMAN, N.Ya.; KONARDOVA, T.F., red.; TRUSOV, N.S., tekhn. red.

[Use and repair of electric appliances at home]Ekspluatatsiia i remont bytovykh elektropriborov v domashnikh usloviiakh. Moskva, Gosmestpromizdat, 1962. 94 p. (MIRA 16:1)
(Electric motors--Maintenance and repair)
(Electric apparatus and appliances)

GOSIN, N.Ya.; KONARDOVA, T.F., red.; TRUSOV, N.S., tekhn. red.

[Over-all mechanization in seasonal brick plants]Kompleksnaia mekhanizatsiia na sezonnykh kirpichnykh zavodakh. Moskva, Gosmestpromizdat, 1962. 110 p. (MIRA 16:3)
(Brick industry--Equipment and supplies)

KONAREK, Frantisek

Equipment for thermal processing of basalt. Sklar a keramik 14 no. 7:209 Jl '64.

1. State Research Institute of Complex Mechanization and Automation of Glass and Fine Ceramic Industry, Prague.

KONAREK, F.

Melting attachment for production of basaltic salt, p. 91, SKLAR A KERAMIK (Ministerstvo lehkeho prumyslu) Praha, Vol. 4, No. 4, Apr. 1954

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress, Vol. 5, No. 12, December 1956

KONAREV, A., inzhener.

Automatic control apparatus for mine machinery. Mast.ugl.3 no.11:23-24 N'54. (MLRA 8:3)
(Mining machinery)(Automatic control)

ACC NR: AM7003442 Monograph UR/

Abramov, A. M.; Zelikov, I. L.; Idzon, M. F.; Konarev, A. B.; Mityashkin, D. Z.; Nikol'skiy, L. A.; Pronina, Ye. M.; Romanov, K. F.; Talanova, G. A.

Manufacture of gas-turbine engines Reference manual (Proizvodstvo gazoturbinnykh dvigateley; spravochnoye posobiye) Ed. by M. F. Idzon, Moscow, Izd-vo "Mashinostroyeniye", 66. 0472 p. illus., biblio., index. 5,000 copies printed

TOPIC TAGS: gas turbine engine, metalworking machinery, hot machining, metal machining, metal stamping, metal welding, mechanical metal cutting, hot forming

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This reference manual contains technical specifications for the design of parts and units of gas-turbine engines. Information is given on their manufacture by hot forming casting, cold forging, welding mechanical and electric processing, and also on equipment, technical control, automation of production processes and production organization. This book is intended for technologists of machine building plants, engaged in the production of stationary and transport gas-turbine engines. It will also be useful to designers and students of senior courses of the respective departments of institutions of higher

Card 1/4

UDC: 621.438.002.2(083)

ACC NR: AM7003442 APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824130002-1"

learning. Professor A. A. Kuindzhi made a series of valuable comments during the preparation of the manuscript. Candidate of Technical Sciences I. I. Pudkov and Engineers V. Ye. Popov, N. I. Sokolov, G. A. Sharonov, A. V. Magdich, D. K. Domnikov, D. I. Braslovskiy, Yu. S. Fedorov, Ye. P. Rogozhkin, I. Ya. Degtyarev, V. D. Andreyev, S. M. Skakal'skiy, were of great assistance in the preparation of the manuscript.

TABLE OF CONTENT [abridged]:

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ACC NR: AM7003442

UDC: 621.153.393.2(063)

ACC NR: AM7003442

Literature -- 440

Ch. 9. Organization of production (Written by Engineer G. A. Talanova) -- 441

Literature -- 465

Subject Index (Written by M. D. Khayt) -- 466

SUB CODE: 10, 13/ SUBM DATE: 18Mar66/ ORIG REF: 065

Card 4/4

KONAREV, B.N., uchitel' khimii

Butlerov's syntheses. Khim.v shkole 14 no.5:25-26 S-O '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Srednyaya shkola g.Aleyska.
(Butlerov, Aleksandr Mikhailovich, 1828-1886)

KONAREV, B.N., uchitel' sredney shkoly (g.Aleysk, Altayskiy kray)

Use of Academician A.E. Fersman's books in the teaching of chemistry. Khim. v shkole 16 no.1:37-41 Ja-F '60. (MIRA 14:1)
(Fersman, Aleksanr Evgen'evich, 1883-1945)
(Chemistry--Study and teaching)

KONAREV, B.N. (g.Aleysk, Altayskiy kray)

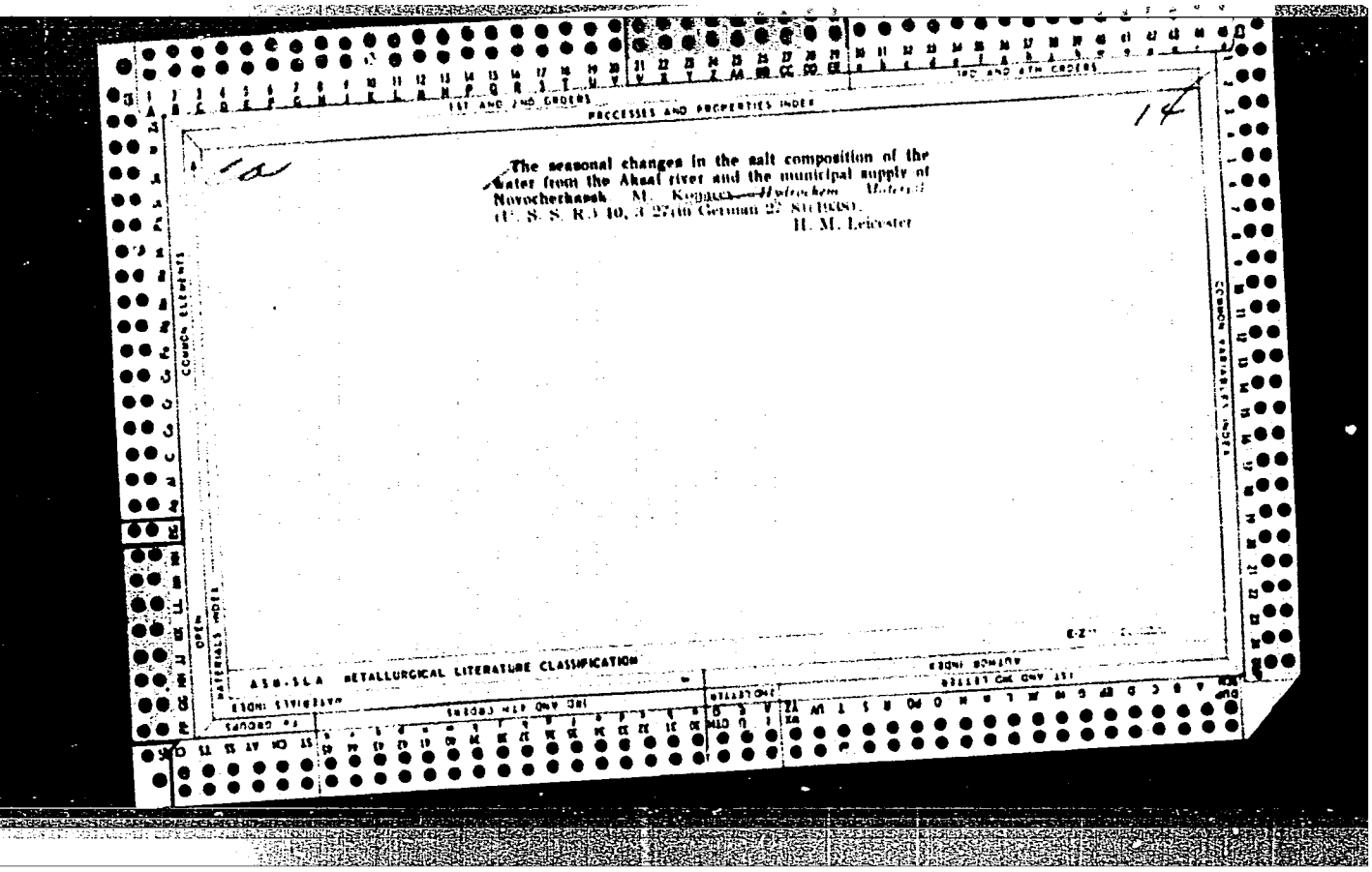
"Holy water" and silver. Nauka i zhizn' 27 no.6:49 Je '60.
(MIRA 13:7)

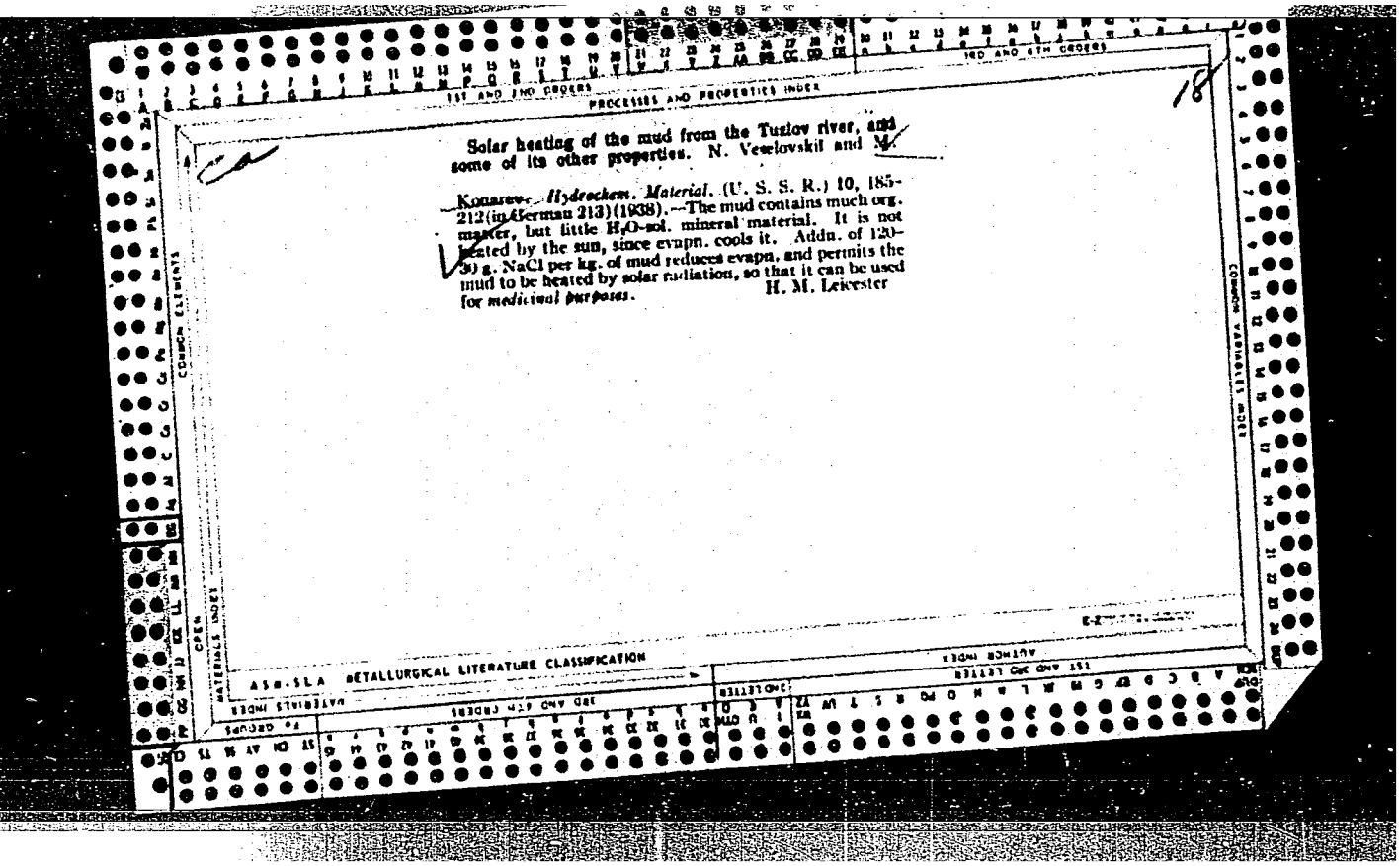
(Religion)
(Water—Sterilization)
(Silver ions)

KONAREV, B.N., uchitel'

Quizzes in chemistry in night schools. Khim. v shkole 16 no.2: 47-48 Mr-Ap '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Shkola rabochey molodezhi, g. Aleysk.
(Chemistry--Study and teaching)

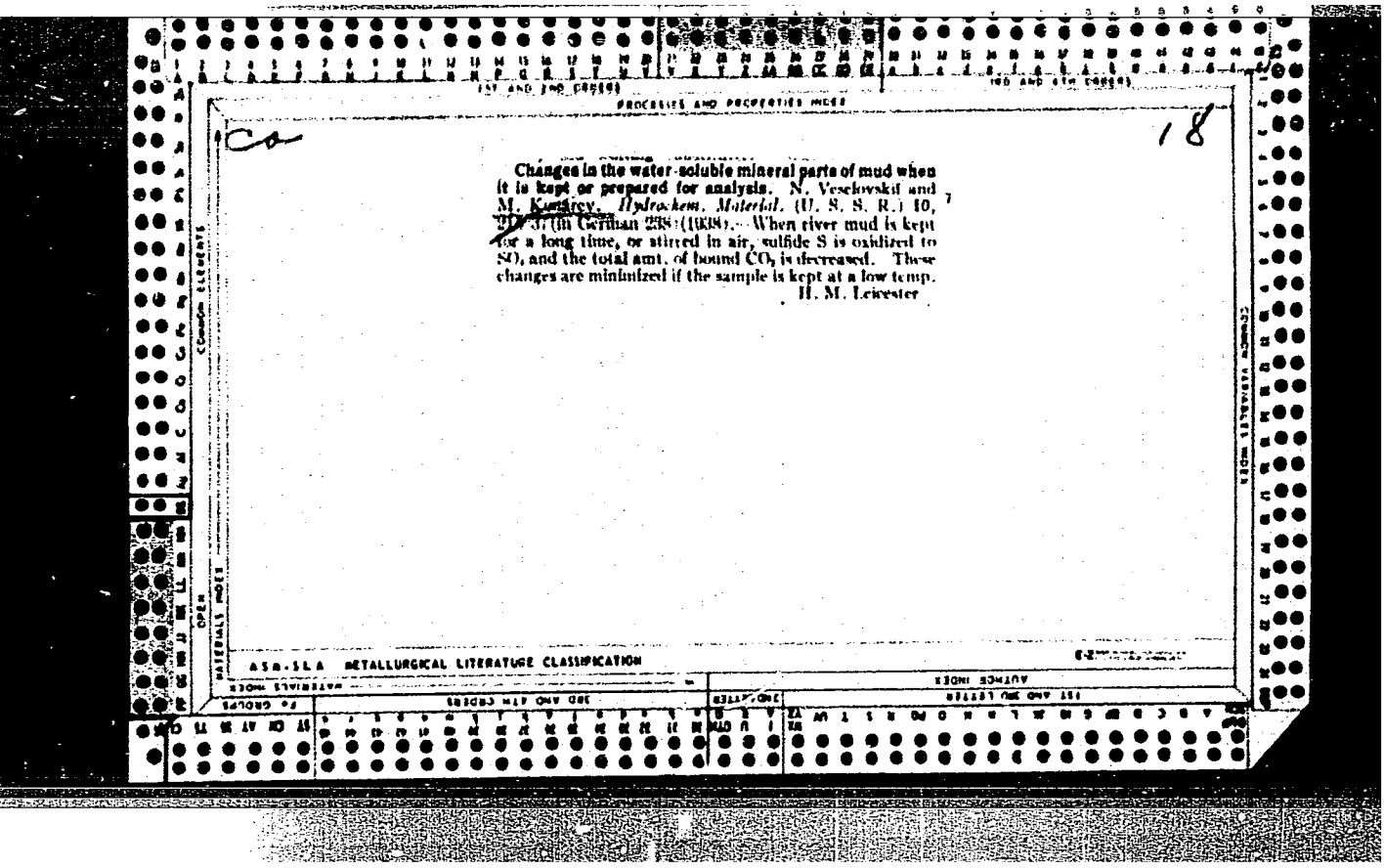




Solar heating of the mud from the Tuzlov river, and some of its other properties. N. Veselovskii and M.

Konarev. *Hydrochem. Material.* (U. S. S. R.) 10, 185-212(in German 213)(1938).—The mud contains much org. matter, but little H_2O-sol. mineral material. It is not heated by the sun, since evapn. cools it. Addn. of 120-30 g. NaCl per kg. of mud reduces evapn. and permits the mud to be heated by solar radiation, so that it can be used for *medicinal purposes*.

H. M. Leicester



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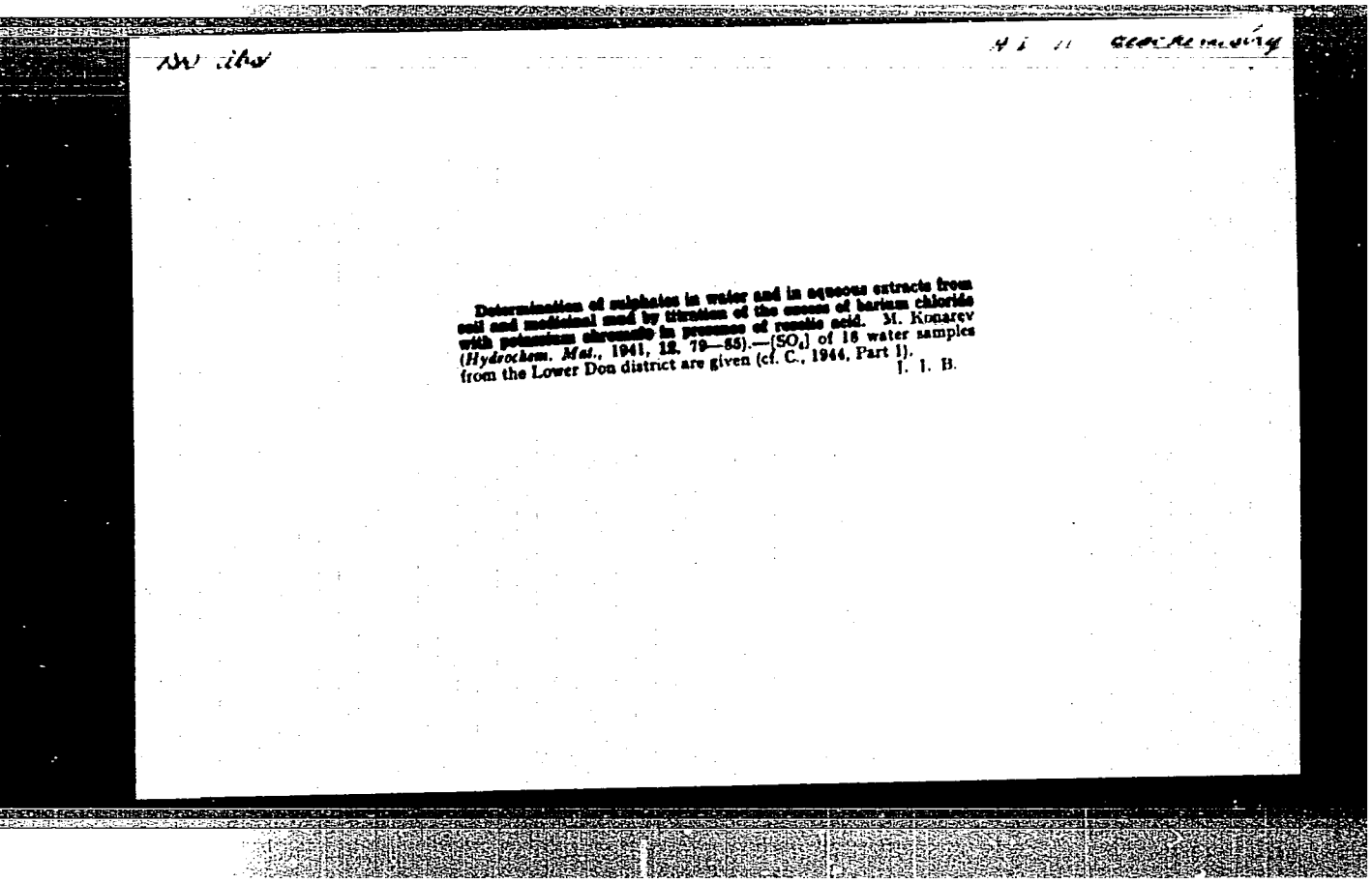
Changes in the water-soluble mineral parts of mud when it is kept or prepared for analysis. N. Veselovskii and M. Kuntsev. *Hydrochem. Material.* (U. S. S. R.) 10, [illegible] (in German 238 (1938).—When river mud is kept for a long time, or stirred in air, sulfide S is oxidized to SO, and the total amt. of bound CO_2 is decreased. These changes are minimized if the sample is kept at a low temp.

H. M. Leicester

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

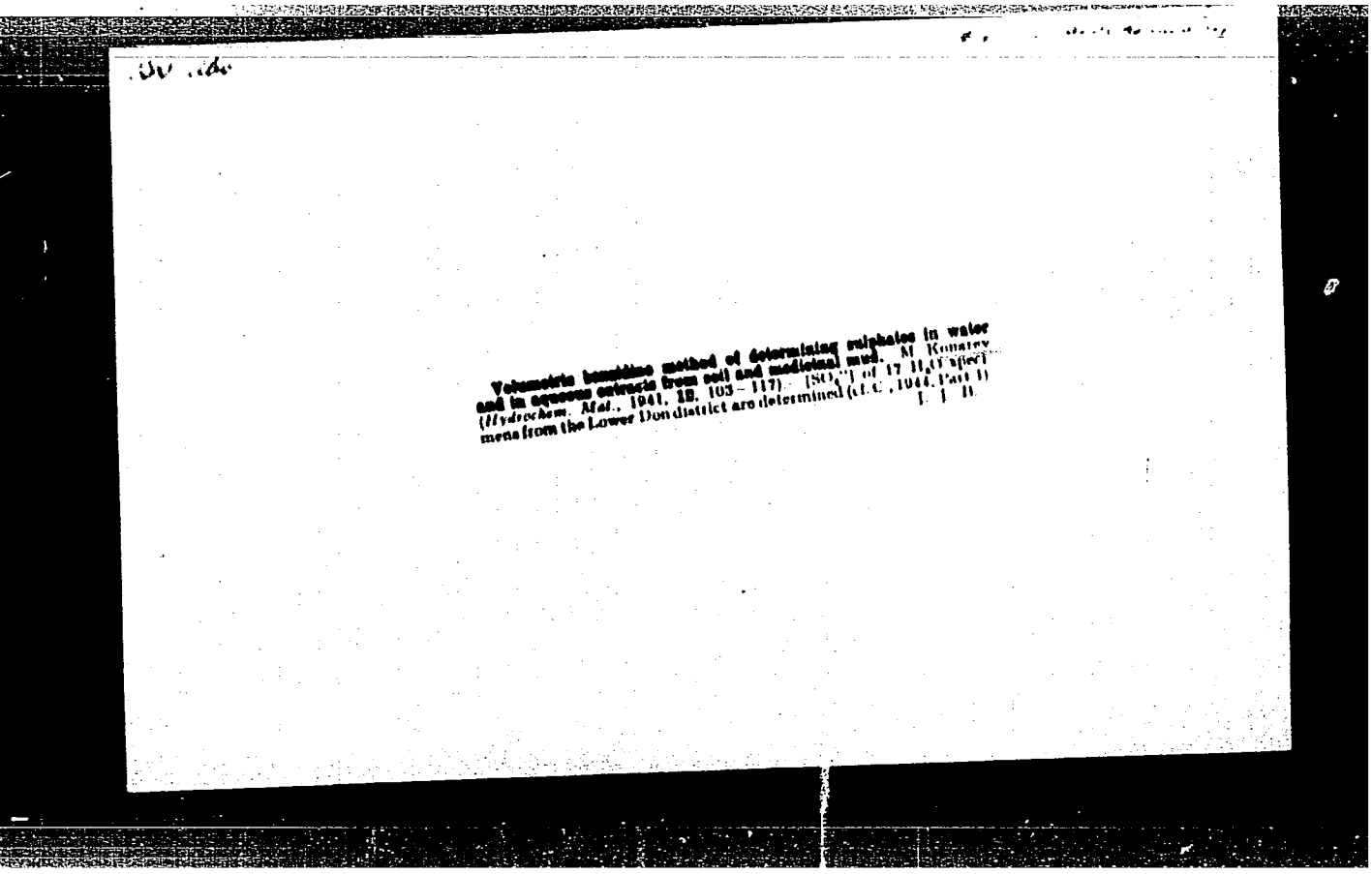


Determination of sulphates in water and in aqueous extracts from soil and sedimental mud by titration of the excess of barium chloride with potassium chromate in presence of rosolic acid. M. Konarev (*Hydrochem. Mat.*, 1941, 12, 79—85).—[SO_4] of 18 water samples from the Lower Don district are given (cf. C., 1944, Part I). J. I. B.

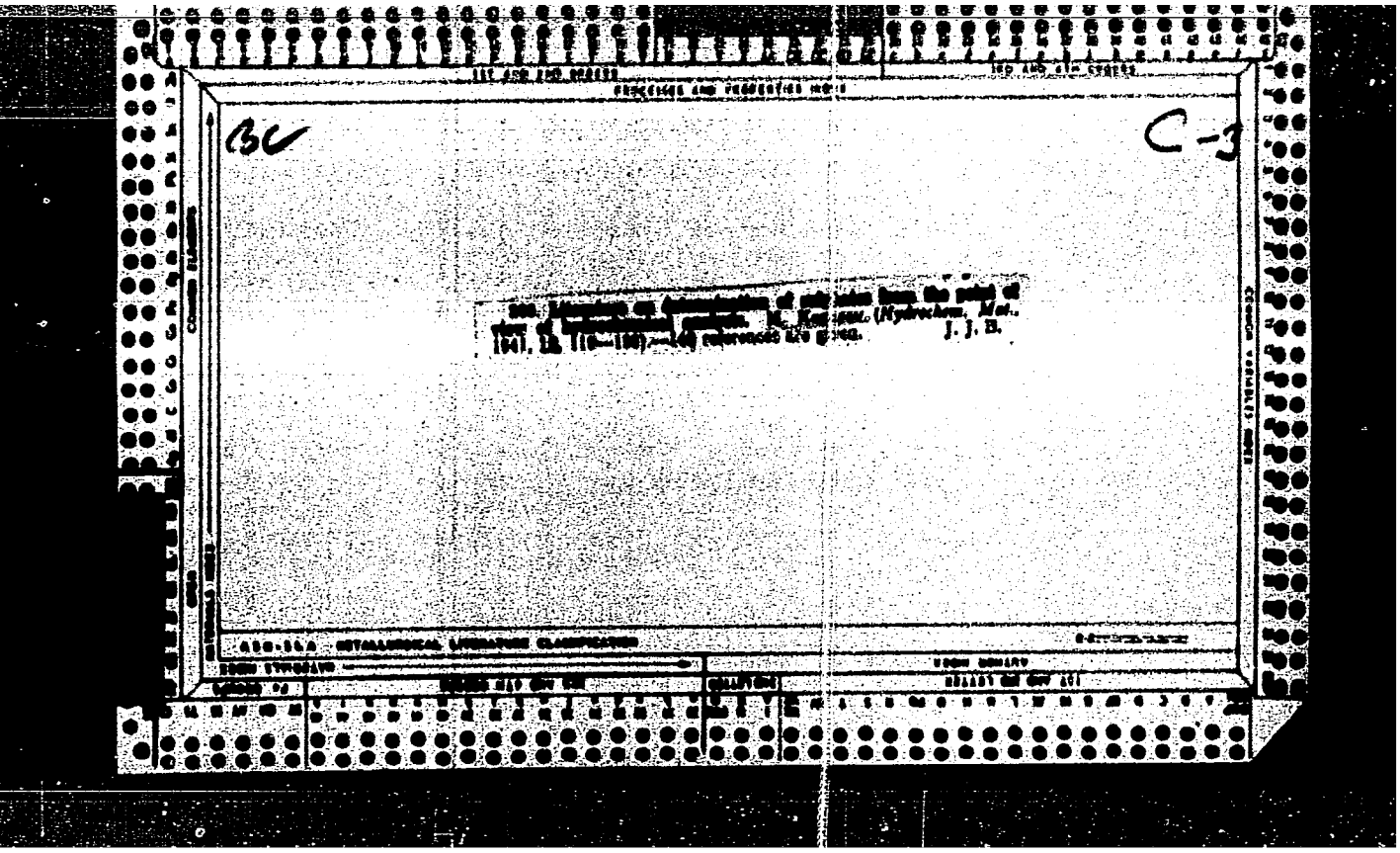
Br Abs

Hi ii Geochemistry

Determination of sulphates in water and aqueous extracts from soil and medicinal mud by titration in presence of sodium rhodizonate. M. Konarev (*Hydrochem. Mat.*, 1941, **12**, 87—102).—[SO_4''] of 29 samples of water from the Lower Don district are given (cf. C., 1944, Part I). J. J. B.



Volumetric benzidine method of determining sulphates in water and in aqueous extracts from soil and medicinal mud. M. Kunasev (*Hydrochem. Mat.*, 1941, 15, 103–117). [SO$_4$''] of 17 ii. (Chem. Zent., 1944, Part I) mens from the Lower Don district are determined (cf. I. J. H.



USSR/Chemistry Precipitates

Card : 1/1 Pub. 151 - 4/35

Authors : Konarev, M. I., and Solovkin, A. S.

Title : Reactions in solutions between zirconium nitrate and iodates of alkali metals. Part 1.

Periodical : Zhur. ob. khim. 24, Ed. 7, 1113 - 1118, July 1954

Abstract : The products derived from reactions between $ZrNO_3$ and iodates of alkali metals, are described. The results obtained by adding potassium iodate to zirconium nitrate solution, are discussed. It was established that the hydroxy compounds, derived from such reactions, contain from one to three iodate groups per 1 Zr atom. The effect of potassium iodate, as a precipitating agent, on the formation stable tetraiodate precipitates, is explained. Two USSR, 2 USA and 1 German reference. Table.

Institution : ....

Submitted : December 27, 1953

USSR/ Chemistry Reaction processes

Card : 1/1 Pub. 151 - 2/33

Authors : Konarev, M. I., and Solokin, A. S.

Title : About reactions in solutions between zirconium nitrate and iodates of alkali metals. Part 2.- Composition of Zr-iodate deposits settled in solutions containing potassium iodate

Periodical : Zhur. ob. khim. 24/8, 1279 - 1283, August 1954

Abstract : The composition of crystalline Zr-iodates was determined not only by the concentration of KIO_3 but also by the acidity of the solution. It was established that freshly deposited Zr-iodate is unstable and, during longer stay with the mother liquor, it reacts with KIO_3 and iodic acid forming hexaiodate and enaiodate. The effect of KIO_3 or iodic acid, on the rate of conversion of deposits into crystalline state, is explained. One USSR reference (1954). Tables.

Institution : ....

Submitted : March 15, 1954

KONAREV, M. I.

Reactions in solution between zirconium nitrate and iodates of the alkali metals. III. The effect of the alkali metals on the composition of the zirconium iodate, and the precipitation reaction. M. I. Konarev and A. S. Solovkin. *J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 24, 1805–11 (1954) (Engl. translation).—See *C.A.* 49, 6761k. B. M. R.

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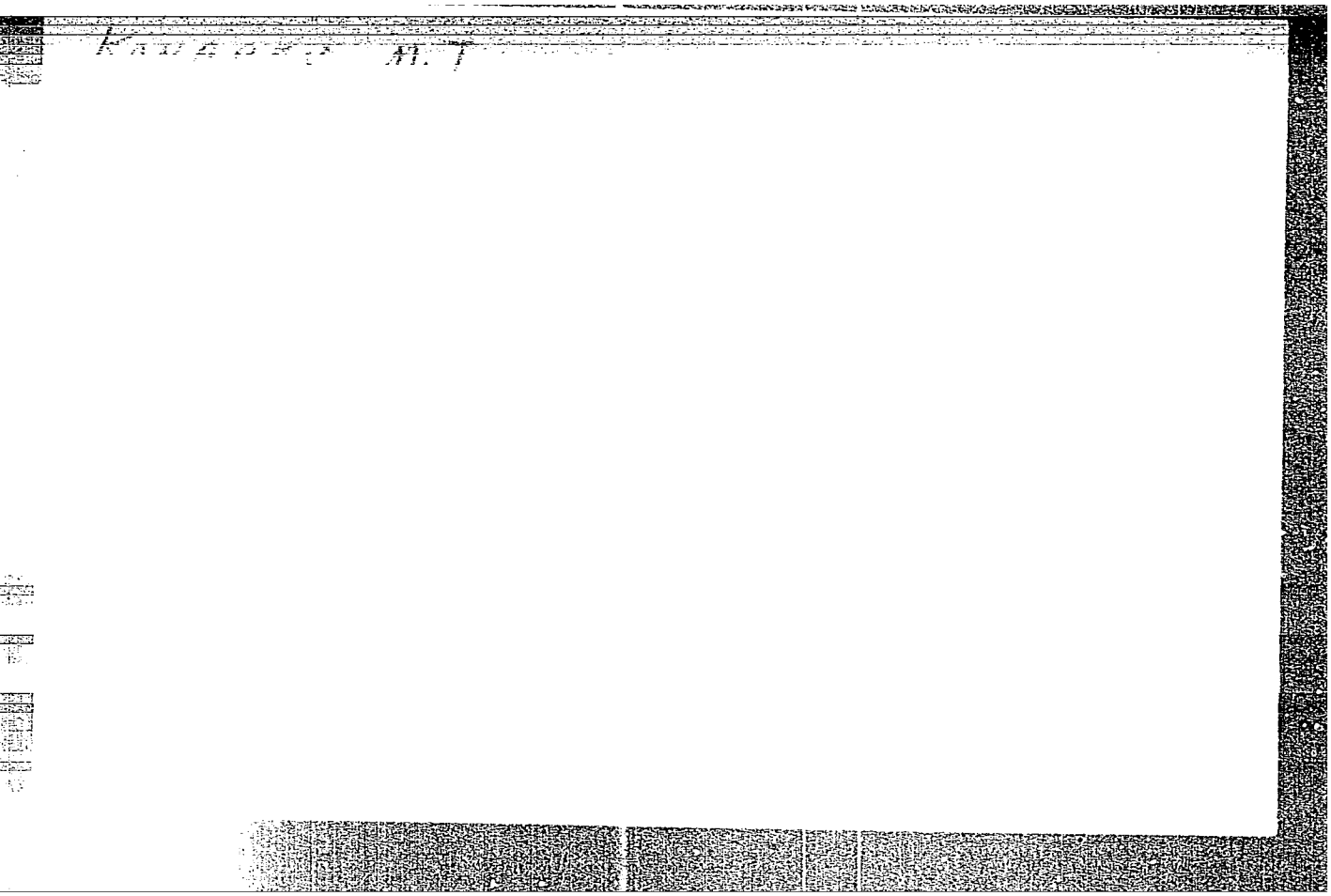

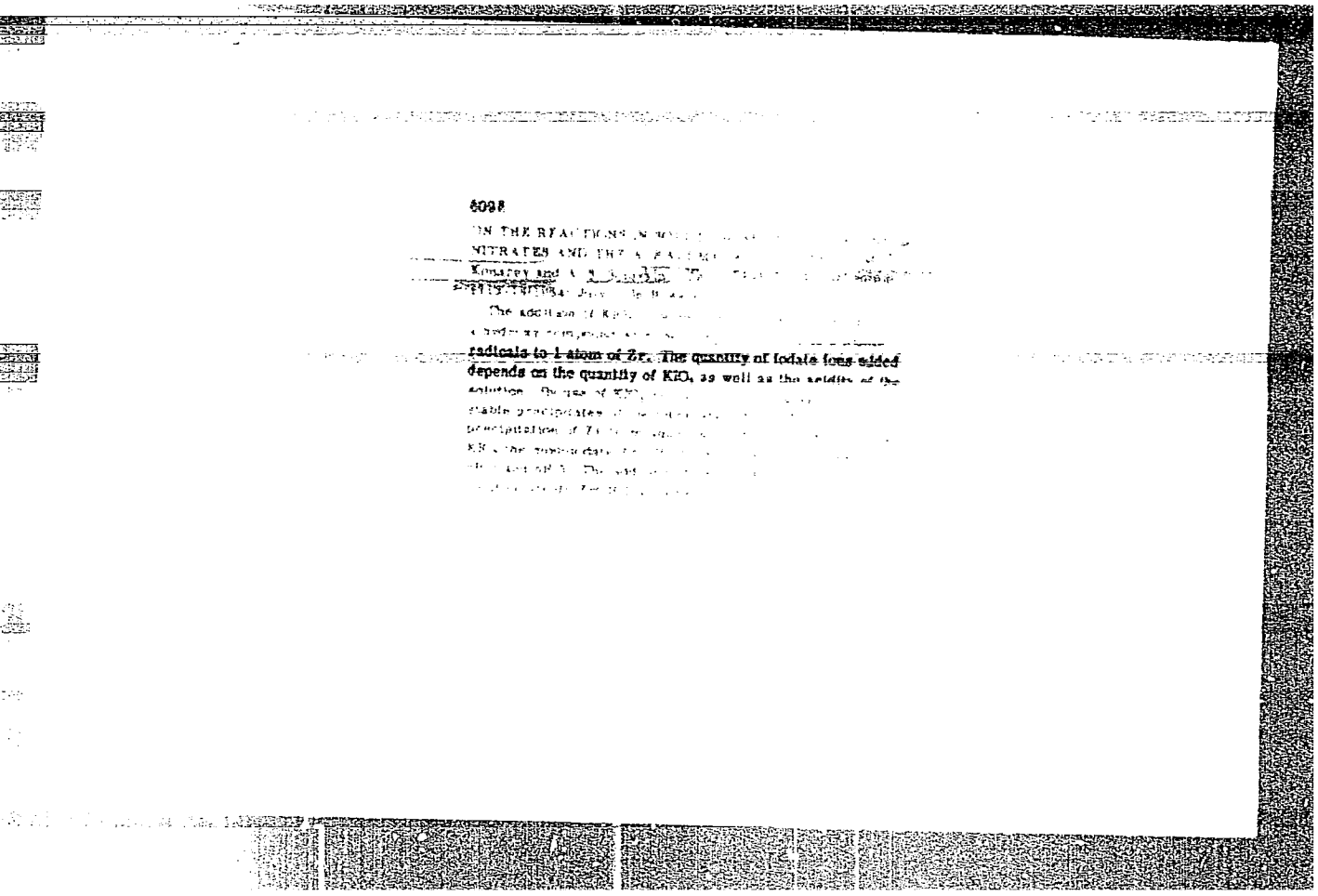

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IN THE REACTIONS [illegible]

NITRATES AND THE [illegible]

Komarev and [illegible]

[illegible]

The addition of KIO

[illegible]

radicals to 1 atom of Zr. The quantity of iodate ions added depends on the quantity of KIO_3 as well as the acidity of the solution. [illegible]

stable precipitates [illegible]

precipitation of Zr [illegible]

KIO [illegible]

[illegible]

ZOLOTYKH, Yevdokiya Vasil'yevna, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KOMAREV, M.I., kandidat khimicheskikh nauk, redaktor; UDAL'TSOV, A.N., glavnyy redaktor

[High pressure viscosimeter (up to 5000 kG/sm^2)] Viskozimetr vysokogo davleniia (do 5000 kG/sm^2). Tema 4, no. P-56-406. Moskva, Akademiia nauk SSSR, 1956. 9 p. (MLRA 10:3)
(Viscosimetry)

KONAREV, M.I.

USSR/Inorganic Chemistry - Complex Compounds C.

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 4088

Author : Konarev, M.I., Panteleyeva, A.N., Repina, V.V., Solovkin, A.S.

Title : On the Influence of the Nature of the Acid on the Composition of Freshly-Precipitated Zirconium Iodates

Orig Pub : Zh. reorgan. khimii, 1956, 1, No 3, 392-399

Abstract : A continuation (see RZhKhim, 1955, 5483, 23536, 26023) of the investigation of Zr iodates. From nitric-, hydrochloric-, and perchloric acid solutions Zr was precipitated as $Zr(OH)_3(IO_3)$ (I), $Zr(OH)_2(IO_3)_2$ and $Zr(OH)(IO_3)_3$ (II). Fractional precipitation of individual hydroxy-iodates is possible. The authors attribute the formation of precipitates of varying composition (from I to II) to the presence, in the solutions, of the ions $Zr(OH)^{3+}$, $Zr(OH)_2^{2+}$ and $Zr(OH)_3^{+}$, with which IO_3^-

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Konarev, M. I.

1

Reactions in solution between zirconium nitrate and iodates of the alkali metals. III. The effect of the alkali metals on the composition of the zirconium iodate and the precipitation reaction. M. I. Konarev. *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* 26, 1225(1956). In a "letter to the editor" K. corrects some abstracting errors in *C.A.* 49, 6761*h*. $ZrOH^{+++}$ ion forms in HNO_3 solns. which are 0.07*N* or stronger (not pH 0.07); mono- and triiodate ppts. were isolated (not mono- and diiodates); Zr also forms hexa- and enneaiodates (not heptaiodate); at high concns. of HNO_3 there are formed $Zr(IO_3)_4.2KIO_3$ and $Zr(IO_3)_4.KIO_3.HIO_3$ (not merely the acid hexaiodate). G. M. Kosolapoff

SOLOVKIN, A.S.; KONAREV, M.I.; ADAYEV, D.P.

Extraction of uranyl nitrate with diisoamyl methylphosphonate. Zhur. neorg. khim. 5 no.8:1861-1867 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Uranyl nitrate) (Phosphonic acid)

SHOBIK, L.Ye., inzh., ved. red.; KONAREV, M.I., kand. khim. nauk, red.; SHREYDER, A.V., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; PONOMAREV, V.A., tekhn. red.; SOROKINA, T.M., tekhn. red.

[Protection of metals from corrosion; wear-resistant, finishing, and decorative coatings] Zashchita metallov ot korrozii, iznosostoikie, otdelochnye i dekorativnye pokrytiia. Moskva, Filial Vses. in-ta nauchn.i tekhn. informatsii. Nos.1-8. 1958. (Peredovoi nauchno-tekhnicheskii i proizvodstvennyi opyt. Tema 13. Nos.M-58-19/2, M-58-60/5, M-58-95/8, M-58-96/9, M-58-100/10, M-58-169/19, M-58-257/26, M-582/27)

(Corrosion and anticorrosives) (Electroplating) (MIRA 16:3)

ZAYTSEVA, L.L.; KONAREV, M.I.; KRUGLOV, A.A.; CHEBOTAREV, N.T.

Double sodium sulfates of rare-earth elements. Zhur. neorg. khim. 9 no.11:2554-2558 N '64 (MIRA 18:1)

AP5015017

patterns of $La_2(SO_4)_3$, Na_2SO_4 and $Ce_2(SO_4)_3$ [illegible] calculated. It [illegible] temperature at which the water [illegible] driven out of the Pr, Nd, Sm and Gd rises with decreasing ionic radius of the rare earth [illegible] ray diffraction characteristics are given for the anhydrous salts [illegible]SO_4, $Nd_2(SO_4)_3$, Na_2SO_4, $Sm_2(SO_4)_3$, [illegible] $Nd_2(SO_4)_3$, Na_2SO_4, [illegible] structural. The stability range of the crystal[illegible] and anhydrous binary rare earth elements of the cerium subgroup was determined. Decomposition [illegible]um cerium sulfate at 750–1100C is associated with the formation of CeO_2. [illegible]50C, the anhydrous binary sodium sulfates [illegible] Nd, Sm and Gd [illegible] oxysulfates. Interplanar distances for a series of x-ray patterns of [illegible] were also calculated. "The thermograms and [illegible] radiograms were [illegible] Borisov." Orig. art. has 10 figures and [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]4 ENCL: 00

[illegible] OTHER: 002

ZAYTSEVA, L.L.; IL'YASHENKO, V.S.; KOMAREV, M.I.; KONOVALOV, L.N.; LIPIS, L.V.; CHEBOTAREV, N.T.

Physicochemical properties of the crystal hydrates of rare-earth sulfates of the terbium subgroup. Zhur.neorg.khim. 10 no.8:1761-1770 Ag '65.

(MIRA 19:1)

1. Submitted May 5, 1964.

Konarev, M.U.

AUTHOR: Konarev, M.U. 131-1o-6/6

TITLE: The Berovichi-Combinate of the Order of the Red Banner of Work for Refractory Production (Borovichskiy ordena trudovogo krasnogo znameni ogneupornyy kombinat).

PERIODICAL: Ogneupory, 1957, Vol. 22, Nr 1o, pp. 472-481 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: At present the "Combinate" is a large industrial enterprise with almost 8ooo laborors and throws out 5ooooo t of refractories a year. The Combinate consists of 5 raw material mines with underground mining, 7 manufacturing departments for refractory production and a number of auxiliary departments. In the 16th and 17th century pottery articles were manufactured in Borovichi and in the 19th century the production of fireproof bricks was taken up. Up to 1919, when it was nationalized, the works were in private possession. During the years 1928 till 194o in the course of the prewar five-years plans the Combinate was largely developed. By the aid of great loans a technical reorganization of the works was carried out and new products were introduced. In the autumn of 1941 the works were put out of service as a consequence of war damage and their equipment were evacuated. In the first five-year plan after the last war the Combinate was given thw

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The Berovichi-Combinate of the Order of the Red Banner of Work 131-1o-6/6
for Refractory Production.

task to reconstruct all manufacturing departments and mines and to surpass the prewar level of production by improving the operation. In table 1 the output of production is given for the years 194o, 1945 and 195o. In table 2 the output of the burning of one cubic meter of the useful volume of the annular kiln is quoted. For the purpose of improving the production results the introduction of the method of half-dry pressing was highly sponsored. The inventors and rationalizators of the Combinate participated in raising the technical level, the efficiency of labor and in improving the operation. The status of the rationalization work in the combinate is explained in table 3. Furthermore the social institutions and the housing problem for the personnel is described and a number of improvements yet to be carried out is quoted. There are 3 tables.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

KONAREV, M.U.; RED'KO, G.S.; RADIN, V.V.

Using Kirovograd clay at the Borovichi Refractories Combine. Ogneupory 29 no.11:495-496 '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Borovichskiy kombinat ogneuporov.

19(2)

AUTHOR: Konarev, M. U.

SOV/131-58-12-2/10

TITLE: Construction Problems of the Technical Equipment of the Borovichi Kombinat of Refractories (Zadachi tekhnicheskogo pereosnashcheniya Borovichskogo kombinata ogneuporov)

PERIODICAL: Ogneupory, 1958, Nr 12, pp 536 - 539 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the works department Nr 8 the annular furnaces were rebuilt, and in the department Nr 2 the second tunnel furnace was taken into operation in August 1958. In January 1958 the first rotary furnace for burning clay in chamotte was taken into operation in the Kombinat. The plastic pressing of refractories was replaced by semi-dry pressing, and furthermore the mechanization and automatization of the manufacturing processes was carried out in the department Nr 5. A hydraulic press as well as the 4 KF-200 and SM -143 presses were installed in the department Nr 5. At present, 10 SM -143 presses, 8 friction presses, an 800-metricton press and others are in operation in the Kombinat. The rebuilding was carried out mostly with loans granted by the Gosbank. The technical level

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Borovichi Combine for Refractories

of the mines was increased. A small-sized material-handling machine of the Glavgormash system was tested, and 3 machines of that type are now being built at the TsMM of the Kombinat. Of late ceramic blocks of own production have been used in the mines for the purpose of propping. In the first three and second three months of 1958 the Kombinat ranged first among the plants of the Leningrad sovnarkhoz in the socialist competition. It is regarded as the most important task to substitute tunnel furnaces for the obsolete annular furnaces, without decreasing the current production of the Kombinat. Considerable importance is devoted to the adaption of the heat aggregates to natural gas, which has been approved already by the Gosplan SSSR and the Leningradskiy sovnarkhoz (Leningrad sovnarkhoz). Further measures for the mechanization and automatization of the production are planned. According to the plans, the general production of refractory clay will amount to 1,200,000 metric tons in 1965. There is 1 figure.

KONAREV, M.U.

Improvement of economic indices. Ogneupory 29 no.3:142-143 '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Borovichskiy kombinat ogneuporov.

23970
S/131/61/000/006/003/003
B105/B206

15.2250 3009,3309

AUTHORS: Gordeyev, N. P., Zegzhda, V. P., Konarev, M. U., Shalkov, K. A., Konovalov, Ya. A.

TITLE: Experience in the use of graphite containing refractory materials for pumping over liquid metals by the electromagnetic method

PERIODICAL: Ogneupory, 26, no. 6, 1961, 292

TEXT: This article deals with the problem of the transportation of liquid metals by means of electromagnetic pumps, for the solution of which high-quality refractory materials are necessary. The high thermal and slag stability, non-wettability by metals and other properties of graphite containing refractory materials led to the assumption that they are suitable for this purpose. The testing of graphite containing refractory materials in steel discharge shutes, made according to the method of the VIO, Vsesoyuznyy institut ogneuporov (All-Union Institute of Refractory Materials) jointly with the Borovichskiy kombinat ogneuporov (Borovichi Combine of Refractory Materials) showed positive results; the

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Experience in the use of graphite ...

graphite containing chamotte products were highly resistant against washing out by the stream of liquid metal, and warranted an increase of the stability of the discharge-shute lining by four to ten times. The All-Union Institute of Refractory Materials, jointly with the avtozavod im. Likhacheva (Automobile Plant imeni Likhachev) experimentally produced a graphite containing chamotte lining for an electromagnetic shute for pumping over liquid crude iron, as well as an electromagnetic measuring hopper in an iron foundry. After three tests of pumping over liquid crude iron, the 6 m long shute lining did not show any signs of washing out or destruction. The development of the induction method for pumping over liquid crude iron will necessitate the establishment of a special department for the manufacture of graphite containing refractory materials. There is 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy institut ogneuporov (All-Union Institute of Refractory Materials) N. P. Gordeyev, V. P. Zegzhda; Borovichskiy kombinat ogneuporov (Borovichi Combine of Refractory Materials) M. U. Konarev, K. A. Shalkov, Ya. A. Konovalov

KONAREV, M.U.; SHALKOV, K.A.; DOBRIN, Z.Ye.

In celebration of the 22nd Congress of the CPSU. Ogneupory 26 no.10:441-443 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Borovicheskiy kombinat ogneuporov.
(Borovichi—Refractories industry)

KONAREV, N.S. (Khar'kov); MAYBORODA, A.R., (Khar'kov)

Potentials for increasing the traffic and carrying capacity of a railroad. Zhel. dor. transp. 45 no.11:8-12 N '63.
(MIRA 16:12)

1. Zamestitel' nachal'nika Yuzhnoy dorogi (for Konarev).
2. Nachal'nik tekhnicheskogo otdela zlushby dvizheniya Yuzhnoy dorogi (for Mayboroda).

NAUMOV, Georgiy Karpovich, kand. ekon. nauk; KONAREV, Nikolay Semenovich, inzh.; SILAYEV, Nikolay Ivanovich, kand. ekon. nauk dots.; FERAPONTOV, Gennadiy Viktorovich, inzh.; CHERNUKHA, Nikolay Timofeyevich, inzh.; GOLITSIN, Boris Vasil'yevich, inzh.; KRIMNUS, Grigoriy Kharitonovich, kand. ekon. nauk, dots.; KOLTUNOVA, M.P., red.

[Economics of railroad freight transportation] Ekonomika gruzovogo khoziaistva zheleznykh dorog. Moskva, Transport, 1965. 238 p. (MIRA 18:12)

OLESHKO, G.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; YEFIMOV, P.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; FRENKEL', E.M., inzh.; KONAREV, N.S., inzh.; NAZAROV, I.F., inzh. (Khar'kov)

Increase the daily average mileage of diesel locomotives up to 900-1000 km. Zhel. dor. transp. 41 no.10:59-62 O '59. (MIRA 13:2)

(Diesel locomotives--Performance)

KONAREV, N.S.

Public Scientific Research Institute of the Southern Railroad.
Zhel. dor. transp. 47 no.7:82 Jl '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Direktor Obshchestvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta, Khar'kov.

KONAREV, V.

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Grains. Leguminous Grains. Tropical Cereals.
ABS. JOUR.: Ref Zhur-Biologiya, No. 5, 1959, No. 20254

Author : Konarev, V.; Kuramshin, G.
INST. : Bashkir Affiliate Acad.Sci. USSR
TITLE : Characteristics in the Formation of Yields in Different Corn Varieties.

ORIG. PUB.: S. Kh. Bashkirii, 1957, No.10, 33-35

ABSTRACT : At the Botanical Garden of Bashkir Affiliate of the Academy of Sciences USSR a detailed study was made of the harvest formation in three corn varieties. Data are given on the overall produce, the yield of roughage and the percentage of cobs in the following stages: tasseling, flowering of the cobs, and milky and waxy stages of the grain. In Bashkiria the late ripening varieties guarantee the production of a high yield of vegeta-

CARD : 1/2

KONAREV, V.I., prof., otv.red.; BELOZERSKIY, A.N., red.; GENKEL', P.A., prof., red.; SERGEYEV, L.I., prof., red.; MAZILKIN, I.A., kand. biolog.nauk, red.; KHANISLAMOV, M.G., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk, red.; POROYKOV, Yu.D., red.; VALEYEV, G.G., tekhn.red.

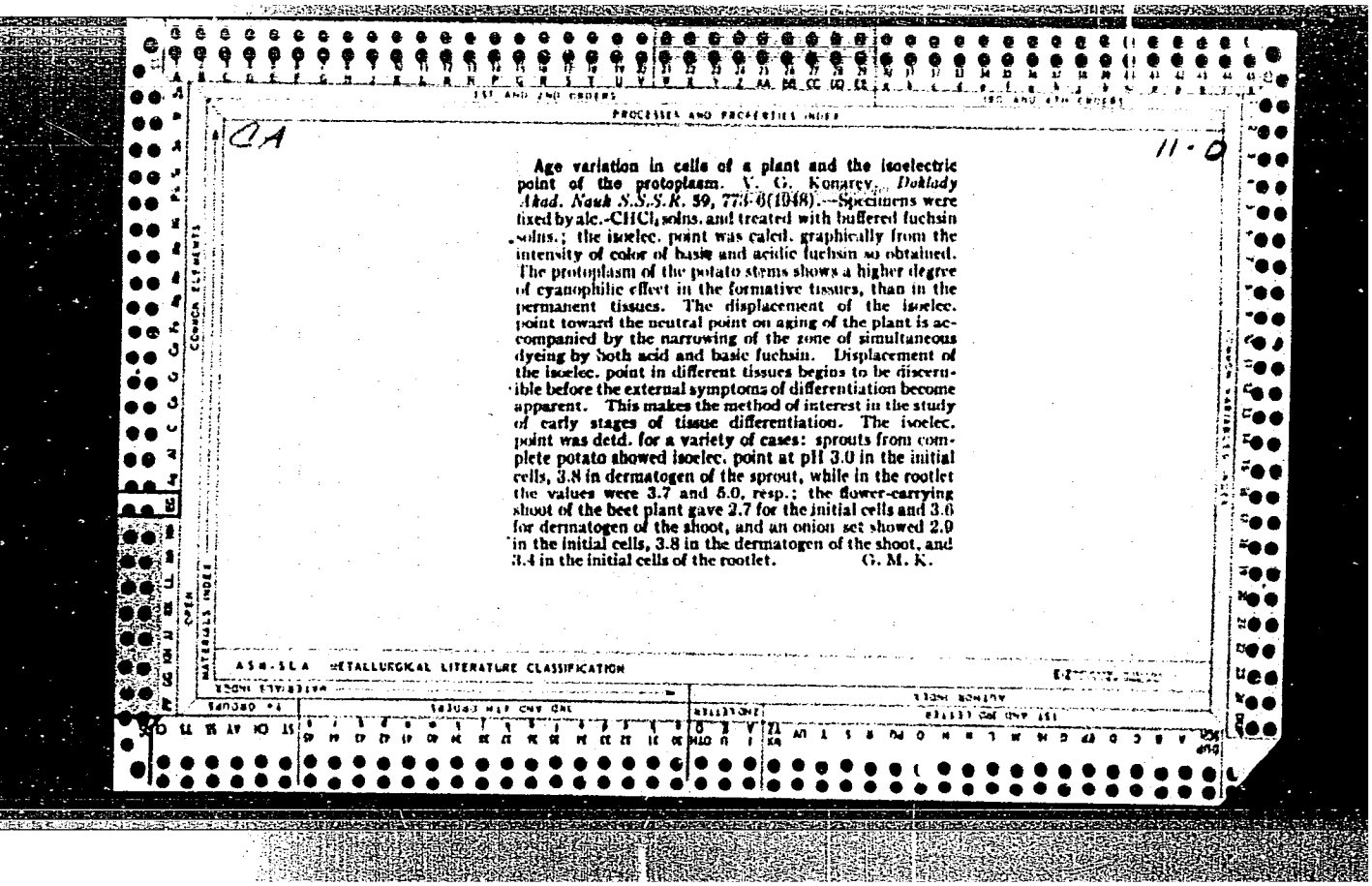
[Biology of nuclein metabolism in plants; reports at the joint scientific session of Nov.25-28, 1958] Biologiia nukleinovogo obmena u rastenii; doklady ob"edinennoi nauchnoi sessii, 25-28 noiabria 1958 g. Ufa, 1959. 181 p. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Bashkirskiy filial, Ufa. Institut biologii. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Belozerskiy). 3. Institut biologii Bashkirskogo filiala Akademii nauk SSSR (for Konarev, Mazilkin, Khanislamov).
(PLANTS--METABOLISM) (NUCLEIC ACIDS)

KONAREV, V. G.

Konarev, V. G. "The relationship C/N in plants and the formative processes", (Summary of the paper), Soobshch. o nauch. rabotakh chlènov Vsesoyuz. khim. o-va im. Mendeleyeva, 1948, Issue 3, p. 24-26.

SO: U-3261, 10 April 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 11, 1949).



CA

11-0

Age variation in cells of a plant and the isoelectric point of the protoplasm. V. G. Konarev. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 59, 773-6(1948).—Specimens were fixed by ale.-$CHCl_3$ solns. and treated with buffered fuchsin solns.; the isoelec. point was calcd. graphically from the intensity of color of basic and acidic fuchsin so obtained. The protoplasm of the potato stems shows a higher degree of cyanophilic effect in the formative tissues, than in the permanent tissues. The displacement of the isoelec. point toward the neutral point on aging of the plant is accompanied by the narrowing of the zone of simultaneous dyeing by both acid and basic fuchsin. Displacement of the isoelec. point in different tissues begins to be discernible before the external symptoms of differentiation become apparent. This makes the method of interest in the study of early stages of tissue differentiation. The isoelec. point was detd. for a variety of cases: sprouts from complete potato showed isoelec. point at pH 3.0 in the initial cells, 3.8 in dermatogen of the sprout, while in the rootlet the values were 3.7 and 5.0, resp.; the flower-carrying shoot of the beet plant gave 2.7 for the initial cells and 3.6 for dermatogen of the shoot, and an onion set showed 2.9 in the initial cells, 3.8 in the dermatogen of the shoot, and 3.4 in the initial cells of the rootlet. G. M. K.

KONAREV, V. G.

Konarev, V. G. "The carvon-nitrogen regime and formogenerative processes in plants," Uchen. zapiski (Chkal. gos. ped. in-t im. Chkalova(, Natural and geographical sciences series, Issue 1, 1949, p. 43-84 --- Bbliog: 27 items

SO: U-3566, 15 March, 53 (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 14, 1949).

KONAREV, V.G.

Behavior of nucleic acids in plants under conditions of starvation metabolism. Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R. 89, 551-4 '53. (MLRA 6:3)
(CA 47 no.16:8196 '53)

1. V.P. Chkalov State Pedagog. Inst., Chkalov.

KONAREV, V. G.

"Nucleic Acids and Form-Producing Processes in Higher Plants." Dr Biol Sci, Inst of Biochemistry imeni A. N. Bakh, Acad Sci USSR, 16 Dec 54. (VM, 6 Dec 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (12)
SO: Sum. No. 556, 24 Jun 55

KONAREV, Vasiliy Grigor'yevich.

Chkalov State Pedagogic Inst imeni Chkalov. Academic degree of Doctor of Biological Sciences, based on his defense, 16 December 1954, in the Council of the Inst of Biochemistry imeni Bakh, Acad Sci USSR, of his dissertation entitled: "Nuclein Acids and Formational Processes in Higher Plants."

Academic degree and/or title: Doctor of Science

SO: Decisions of VAK, List no. 11, 14 May 55, Byulleten' MVO SSSR, No. 15, Aug 56, Moscow, pp. 5-24, Uncl. JPRS/NY-537

KONAREV, V.G.

Effect of nutritive deficiency on the content and nature of nucleic acids distribution in connection with growth processes and tissue differentiation in plants. Trudy Inst.fiziol.rast. 8 no.2:299-311 '54. (MLRA 8:5)

1. Chkalovskiy Gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut, Kafedra botaniki.
(Botany--Physiology) (Nucleic acids)

KONAREV, V. G.

(2)

The effect of vernalization on the behavior of nucleoproteins and nucleic acids in the germ of cereal grains. V. G. Konarev (Chkalov State Pedagog. Inst.). *Biokhimiya* 19, 131-6(1954).—The grains were washed in soapy water, rinsed, and sprouted at 20°. When 3-5% of the grains were judged to have germinated, they were subjected to the process of vernalization as follows: rye at 2-4° for 55 days; winter wheat at 2-4° for 45 days; soft summer wheat at 10-12° for 10 days; hard summer wheat at 2-4° for 14 days. Biochem. and histochem. analyses of the germs were made prior to and at the termination of the vernalization process. A marked accumulation of nucleic acids, especially of ribonucleic acid, accompanies the process of grain vernalization indicating a high level of nucleic-acid metabolism. There is reason to assume that nucleoproteins and nucleic acids are directly related to the quant. changes which take place in the living embryonic tissues of the grain during vernalization. B. S.

Chem & Botany

KONAREV, V. G.

The role of light in the formation of nucleoproteins in higher plants. V. G. Konarev and N. V. Stepchenko (V. P. Chkalov State Pedagog. Inst., Chkalov). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 95, 321–4(1954).—As shown by expts. with pea sprouts, in the absence of light there occurs a retardation of transfer of P into the plant and the synthesis of nucleoproteins is hindered. The latter phenomenon, under conditions of etiolation, occurs at the expense of both protoplasmic and nuclear nucleoproteins. The mechanism of action of light is not clear but appears to be connected with photosynthetic processes and products.
G. M. Kosolapoff

(3)

KONAREV, V. G.

USSR/ Biology - Biochemistry

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 30/54

Authors : Konarev, V. G.

Title : The role of N and P in the formation of albumins and nucleinic acids in plants

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 100/3, 515-517, Jan 21, 1955

Abstract : Experiments showed that the participation of N and P in the formation of plant albumins is done through the nucleinic exchange. The combined presence of N and P in the medium was found absolutely necessary for the formation of nucleo-proteides. N and P were found not only to be necessary for the formation of nucleinic acids but also for their realization in the albumin synthesis and for other processes connected with the growth and morphogenesis of plants. Ten references: 6 USSR, 2 French, 1 USA and 1 German (1938-1954). Tables.

Institution : The V. P. Chkalov State Pedagogical Institute, Chkalov

Presented by: Academician A. I. Oparin, November 17, 1954

USSR/ Biology - Biochemistry

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 45/59

Authors : Konarev, V. G.

Title : Distribution of nucleinic acids at points of growth in the sprout and root

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 102/2, 361-364, May 11, 1955

Abstract : Biological data are presented on the distribution of nucleinic acid in root/sprout points of sunflower and beans. Six Russ. and USSR references (1905-1954). Tables.

Institution : State Pedagogical Inst. im. V. P. Chkalov

Presented by : Academician A. L. Kursanov, February 10, 1955

KONAREV, V.G.

USSR/Plant Physiology - Growth and Development. I-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 6, 1958, 24672

Author : Konarev V.G.

Inst : Chkalov State Pedagogical Institute.

Title : Light Influence on the Behavior of Nucleic Acids, in Tissue in Connection with Growth and Morphogenesic Phenomena in Plants.

Orig Pub : Uch. zap. Chlalovskogo ped. in-ta, 1956, vyp. 8, 375-402

Abstract : The distribution of RNK [ribonucleic acid] (according to Brashet) and of DNK [desoxyribonucleic acid] (according to Feulgen), as well as the sizes of the nucleus and necleoli in separate tissues were studied in greenand etiolated sprouts of peas, beans, sunflower, squash, and potato plants. The etiolated sprouts were marked by a decrease in the content of RNK and DNK, with the decrease becoming

Card 1/3

KONAREV, V.G.

Age -induced changes in the nucleus and the state of desoxyribonucleic acid [with summary in English]. Izv.AN SSSR. Ser.biol. no.4:395-402 Jl-Ag '58 (MIRA 11:8)

1. Institut biologii, Bashkirskiy filial AN SSSR.
(DESOXYRIBONUCLEIC ACID)
(PLANT CELLS AND TISSUES)
(STAINS AND STAINING (MICROSCOPY))

Konarev, V.G.

AUTHOR: Konarev, V. G. 20-2-54/60

TITLE: Ribonucleic Acid and the Isoelectric Point of the Cytoplasm (Ribonukleinovaya kislota i izoelektricheskaya tochka tsitoplazmy).

PERIODICAL: Doklady AN SSSR, 1958, Vol. 118, Nr 2, pp. 393-395 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The isoelectric point (=IEP) is determined by means of acid and basic dyes. It represents one of the essential indices of the electrocolloidal properties of the cytoplasm and is fairly often used for various purposes in the cyto-physiological characterization of objects (references 1-9). The mechanism of the cytoplasm-IEP remains undetermined and its possibilities of use are for the time being very limited. It became evident (references 10-12) that the basophilia of the embryonic cells is connected with the presence of free ribonucleic acid (=RNA) in the cytoplasm. When this acid is destroyed by ribonuclease the cytoplasm partially or entirely loses the capability of adsorbing basic dyes. This gave rise to the concepti on that the cytoplasm-IEP is exclusively caused by free RNA (references 7-9). In this connection the question rises whether the basophilia is identical with the IEP. In other words, whether the fairly complicated IEP-determination still keeps the same

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importance when a technically simpler determination of basophilia according to Brashe (Brachet, reference 12) is available. The following data on the nature of the IEP and on the relation of RNA to the IEP may contribute toward a solution of these questions the author thinks. The IEP was determined in preparations of plant tissues which had previously a) either been treated with ribonuclease or b) not been treated with ribonuclease (according to reference 4). The preparations were dyed with basic and acid fuchsin and for the purpose of desorption of the dyes placed in buffer solutions of Mak-Il'veyn with pH 2,2 to 8,0 (with intervals of 0,2 pH) for 1-3 hours. The results are expressed by intensity-curves of the coloring at various pH of the solution. Eosin, toluidine blue, methylene green and methylene blue, azur II and pyronine were also tested (figures 1-3). From the results may be seen that the treatment of the preparations with ribonuclease in all cases shifts the zones of coloring toward the neutral medium. The removal of RNA according shifts the IEP toward the neutral side of the cytoplasm which is determined by the dye-pair: acid fuchsin-basic fuchsin (figure 1). In this case ribonuclease does not remove the relative difference between the tissues with regard to the IEP-position of the cytoplasm.

Card 2/4

Ribonucleic Acid and the Isoelectric Point of the Cytoplasm. 20-2-54/60

ASSOCIATION: Institute for Biology of the Bashkir Branch AN USSR (Institut biologii Bashkirskogo filiala Akademii nauk SSSR).

PRESENTED: October 9, 1957, by A. L. Kursanov, Academician

SUBMITTED: December 10, 1956

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 4/4

AUTHORS: Konarev, V. G., Zakirov, S. Z., Yelsakova, T. N. 20-120-2-53/63

TITLE: The Pyroninophily of the Nucleus as an Index of the State of Desoxyribonucleic Acid (Pironinofiliya yadra kak pokazatel' sostoyaniya dezoksiribonukleinovoy kisloty)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 120, Nr 2, pp. 409-411 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: It is said that in the case of tissue dyeing according to Unna (references 1,3) pyronine is adsorbed by the cytoplasm and the nucleole, which contain ribo-nucleic acid (RNA); methylene green on the other hand is adsorbed by the nucleus-chromatine which contains desoxyribonucleic acid (DNA). The authors found out that the pyroninophily of the nucleus occurs more frequently in the parenchym, namely in sclerogen cells of the small-cellular parenchym on the day before their transformation into mechanical elements, furthermore in cells which surround the bigger vessels during the phase of their formation. When the plant starves, pyroninophily occurs in the nuclei of young tissues which are rich of DNA, also in meristem. Single nuclei furthermore

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preserve their adsorbing power for methylene green by gaining the pyroninophile substance. Such "transition"-nuclei become dirty green or brown in the case of Unna-dyeing. The nuclei of the vessel-forming cells of the dermatogen, the companions of the sieve-type cells and of the procambial system, become only pyroninophile in the case of a most extreme exhaustion of the plant. In the following the authors describe the nature of the pyroinophily (references 3, 9-14) and state the fact of a commonness between the phenomena of the artificial and natural pyroninophily. 2 very important circumstances point to this fact. 1. The nuclei which have a natural pyroninophily show a quite clear nuclear reaction according to Fel'gen (Felgen ?) without a preceding hydrolysis in 1 N HCl. 2. The artificially produced (according to an acidity-hydrolysis), as well as the naturally produced pyroninophile nuclei distinguish themselves by a high affinity to the acid dye - the permanent green (zelenyy prochnyy) which is, as it is known, a quite specific reagent for free histones (references 15,16). From all those facts we

see that the weakening of the adsorption of methylene green and the occurring of pyroninophily in the cell-nucleus as well under the influence of an acidity-hydrolysis, as in the case of a change of the physiological state of tissue, are connected with the change of state of DNA in the nucleus: a) In the case of molecule-depolymerization; b) In the case of partial chemical degradation, namely the splitting off of purine bases and the formation of apurinic acid which can result in a Fel'gen reaction without a preceding hydrolysis. c) In the case of a weakening of the binding of DNA to the protein in the nucleoproteides. To wind up, the method of determination of DNA in the nucleus is described. By means of this method it is possible to show the different qualities of the nuclei not only within homogeneous tissues, but even within the cell during its division. This method can be used for the evaluation of changes due to age or functional changes in the cells in the decision of several questions of cytochemistry and cytophysiology. There are 17 references, 9 of which are Soviet.

The Pyroninophily of the Nucleus as an Index of the State of Desoxyribonucleic Acid SOV/20-120-2-53/63

ASSOCIATION: Institut biologii Bashkirskogo filiala Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Biology of the Bashkir Branch, AS USSR)

PRESENTED: January 11, 1958, by V. A. Engel'gardt, Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR

SUBMITTED: December 29, 1957

1. Plants--Biochemistry 2. Plants--Color 3. Plant pigments --Chemical properties 4. Nucleic acids--Determination

Card 4/4

AUTHOR: Konarev, V. G. SOV/20-122-2-37/42

TITLE: **Diversity of Nuclei of Amitotic Origin** (O raznokachestvennosti yader, voznikayushchikh putem amitoza)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol 122, Nr 2, pp 297-299 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The physiological **diversity** of divided cells was proved by single-celled organisms (Ref 1). It was possible to observe differences between the complexes of daughter chromosomes with regard to the equipotential point (EPP) in the anaphase and the telophase of the karyokinetic division of plant cells (Ref 2). Recently it became known that nuclei caused by amitosis may be heterogeneous (Refs 3,6). This property is demonstrated by the size of the nucleus, the size of the nucleoli and by the relation and distribution of the chromatin and of the karyolymph, and by the behavior of the nucleus towards coloring substances etc. In most cases these differences are insignificant and not always reliable. A new method was used by the author to **detect diversity.** It is based on the determination of the state of the deoxy-ribonucleic acid (DRA) in the nucleus. For that purpose the absorptive power of the DRA is

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examined with regard to methyl green or pyronine according to the polymeric state of its molecule (Ref 7). The author found that the pyroninophilic phenomenon of the nucleus characterizes a certain stage of the depolymerization, but also of the chemical degradation and of the weakening of the DRA-bonds in proteins. The pyroninophilic phenomenon develops in a natural way as a result of progressing age, of disordered metabolism and may also be caused by the influence of various factors upon the tissue (Ref 8). Experimental results with the epidermis of bulb scales (Allium cepa) are listed. At the beginning of preservation the amitoses are accompanied by cell divisions. Towards the end of preservation, particularly with the germ development of the bulb in spring, the divisions cease, and consequently bi- and polynuclear cells are formed (Ref 9). The diversity of the nuclei caused by amitosis manifests itself by the fact that the DRA of a (maternal) nucleus is more resistant against the influences of the depolymeric factors than the DRA of the daughter nucleus. With growing age of the tissue the heterogenity increases; the absorptive power for methyl green is reduced, the affinity for pyronine increases in the daughter nucleus. The utmost manifestation of diversity

On the Heterogenity of Nuclei Caused by Amitosis SOV/20-122-2-37/42

of the amitotic nuclei is the formation of a pyroninophilic daughter nucleus. This coincides with the loss of the capacity of cell division and with the appearance of binuclear cells. There are 3 figures and 10 references, 8 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut biologii Bashkirskogo filiala Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Biology, Bashkiriya Branch, Academy of Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED: January 11, 1958, by V. A. Engel'gardt, Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR

SUBMITTED: December 29, 1957

Card 3/3

KONAREV, Vasiliy Grigor'yevich, prof.; VAGNER, R.M., red.; PARSADANOVA, K.G., red.izd-va; VORONINA, R.K., tekhn.red.

[Nucleic acids and morphogenesis of plants] Nukleinovye kisloty i morfogenez rastenii. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo "Vysshaia shkola," 1959. 346 p. (MIRA 13:6)
(Nucleic acids) (Plants--Metabolism) (Morphogenesis)

KONAREV, V.G.

The ribonucleic acid - pyronine complex. Tsitologiia 1 no.4: 408-414 Jl-Ag '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Sektor biokhimii i gistokhimii rasteniy Instituta biologii Bashkirskogo filiala AN SSSR, Ufa.
(NUCLEIC ACIDS) (PYRONINS)

KONAREV, V.G.

Scientific session on nucleic acids in plants. Izv.AN SSSR. Ser.biol. no.4:631-634 Jl-Ag '59. (MIRA 12:9)
(NUCLEIC ACIDS)

KONAREV, V.G., prof., otv.red.; DOBRUNOV, L.G., prof., red.; SERGEYEV, L.I., prof., red.; NETUPSKAYA, S.V., kand.khim.nauk, red.; GAFUROVA, T.I., red.; KOBYAKOV, I.A., tekhn.red.

[Biochemistry and physiology of the formation of corn] Biokhimiia i fiziologiia formirovaniia urozhaia kukuruzy. Ufa, 1960. 141 p. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Bashkirskiy filial, Ufa. Institut biologii. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN KazSSR (for Dobrunov). (Corn (Maize))

KONAREV, V.G.

KONAREV, ~~I. P.~~, YELSAKOVA, G. M., POLOVYANYUK, A. F., CHEMMIN, I. F.
(USSR)

"The State of Nucleic Acids in the Plant Cell."

Report presented to the 5th International Biochemical Congress,
Moscow, 10-16 August 1961

KONAREV, V. G., KURAMSHIN, G. S., SAKHAUTDINOVA, S. M., and NETUPSKAYA, S. V.
(USSR)

"Stages in the Metabolism of the Plants of Crop Raising."

Report presented at the 5th International Biochemistry Congress,
Moscow, 10-16 Aug 1961

KONAREV, V.G.

[Studying the foci of Bashkirian forest pests]Issledovaniia ochagov vreditelei lesa Bashkirii. Ufa, 1958. 89 p.
(MIRA 15:10)
1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Bashkirskiy filial, Ufa. Institut biologii.
(Bashkiria--Trees--Diseases and pests)

AKHMETOV, R.R.; KONAREV, V.G.

Relation between RNA and proteins of cellular structures. Dokl. AN SSSR 146 no.5:1220-1222 O '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Bashkirskiy filial AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom N.M.Sisakyanom.
(NUCLEIC ACIDS) (PROTEINS) (CELLS)

KONAREV, V.G.; AKHMETOV, R.R.

Relation between RNA and protoplasmic lipoids. Dokl. AN SSSR 150 no.6:1375-1377 Je '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Bashkirskiy filial AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom N.M. Sisakyanom.

(NUCLEIC ACIDS) (LIPIDES)

KONAREV, V.G.

Second scientific conference on nucleic acids in plants. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. biol. no.2:331-334 Mr-Ap '63. (MIRA 17:5)

KONAREV, V.G.; SAKHAUTDINOVA, S.M.; BURAKAYEVA, B.Kh.

Histone proteins of embryonic and differentiated plant tissues. Dokl. AN SSSR 160 no.5:1197-1199 F '65. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Bashkirskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet. Submitted June 9, 1964.

KOLESANOV, F.F.; FEDOROV, Ye.K.; KONAREVA, A.S.

Roasting oxidized nickel ore pellets in gas. TSvet. met. 36 no.10:26-29 O '63. (MIRA 16:12)

KOLESANOV, F.F.; KONAREVA, A.S.; Prinimali uchastiye: ABROSIMOV, V.V., inzh.; GAVRIN, E.G., inzh.; SUYETINA, G.F., laborant; OLENNIKOV, B.I., laborant; PANOV, O.V., laborant

Pelletizing Ufaley deposit nickel ores with subsequent roasting. [Sbor. trud.] Nauch.-issl.inst.met. no.4:54-62 '61. (MIRA 15:11)

(Ufaley Range--Nickel ores)
(Ore dressing)

KOLESANOV, F.F.; KONAREVA, A.S.; Prinimali uchastiye: ABROSIMOV, V.V.; GAVRIN, E.G.; SUYETINA, G.F.; OLENNIKOV, B.I.; PANOV, O.V.

Nodulizing fine oxidized nickel ore by tumbling with subsequent firing. TSvet. met. 35 no.5:47-52 My '62. (MIRA 16:5)
(Nickel ore) (Sintering)

L 28437-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T IJP(c) WW/RM

ACC NR: AP6017976 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/010/0079/0079

INVENTOR: Yenikolopov, N. S.; Karmilova, L. V.; Konareva, G. P.; Plechova, O. A.; Vol'fson, S. A.; Brikenshteyn, A. A.

34
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Preparative method for heat-resistant copolymers of trioxane. Class 39, No. 181808

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 10, 1966, 79

TOPIC TAGS: heat resistant copolymer, trioxane, cyclic ether, copolymer

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a preparative method for heat-resistant copolymers of trioxane and cyclic ethers such as 1,3,6-trioxacyclooctane, 1,3,7-trioxacyclodecane, or 1,3,8-trioxacyclododecane. The method involves bulk copolymerization of the monomers in the presence of cationic catalysts, first below the mp and then above the mp of the monomers. [BO]

SUB CODE: 07,11/ SUBM DATE: 02Jun64/ ATD PRESS: 5005

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84249

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B015/B056

11.1210

AUTHORS: Miller, V. B., Levin, P. I., Konareva, G. P., Neyman, M. B., and Yenikolopyan, N. S.

TITLE: Application of the Kinetic Method of Isotopes for Investigating the Oxidation of Methane in the Presence of Nitromethane

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1960, Vol. 34, No. 9, pp. 1980-1986

TEXT: Two of the authors (Ref. 7) observed that in the oxidation of methane with small additions of NO_2, a slight temperature rise occurs. The latter is due to the formation of nitromethane, which acts as a catalyst and, at first, decays quickly into formaldehyde and carbon monoxides, and in the further course of the reaction it maintains a constant concentration for 1-1.5 minutes. For the time of concentration constancy of the nitromethane it may be assumed that nitromethane either does not take part in the reaction, or (which is more probable) is used up, but is re-formed in the same quantity. In the present case, it was found by the kinetic method that the latter assumption is correct. The

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$C^{14}H_4$ used was produced from $BaC^{14}O_3$, and the $C^{14}H_3NO_2$ from marked acetic acid was obtained by a method developed by P. I. Levin (Ref. 11), and formaldehyde was separated by distillation from nitromethane (Table, results of separation). Three series of experiments were carried out; in the first, a mixture of 74.0 torr CH_4 + 146 torr O_2 + 4.7 torr $C^{14}H_3NO_2$ was used at a temperature of 473°C. The activity curves (Fig.3) show that nitromethane is formed from methane, and that nitromethane is not isolated. In the second series of experiments, $C^{14}H_4$ was oxidized besides nitromethane, and it was found that formaldehyde is formed partly direct from nitromethane and partly from methane (Fig. 4). To explain the part played by O_2, a third series was carried out with 220.3 torr CH_4 + 4.7 torr $C^{14}H_3NO_2$ at 473°C, and it was found that in the presence of O_2 the maximum concentration of formaldehyde is four times lower, and is attained three times more rapidly. The fraction of formaldehyde not formed from nitromethane, is formed by a reaction of methane

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with nitrogen oxides. The isotopic exchange follows the scheme $C^{14}H_3NO_2 + CH_4 \rightleftarrows C^{14}H_4 + CH_3NO_2$. The formation and consumption rates of nitromethane in the presence and in the absence of oxygen were calculated. 2-3 methane molecules are oxidized for every nitromethane molecule. There are 8 figures, 1 table, and 11 references: 10 Soviet and 1 US.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR Institut khimicheskoy fiziki (Academy of Sciences USSR, Institute of Chemical Physics)

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YENIKOLOPYAN, N.S.; KONAREVA, G.P.

Homogeneous catalysis in the gas phase oxidation of hydrocarbons. Report No.2: Effect of nitromethane admixtures on the oxidation of methane. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. khim. nauk no.2:230-235 F '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR.
(Methane) (Oxidation)